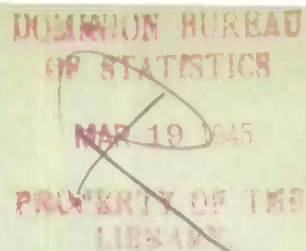


## WEEKLY BULLETIN

Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Department of Trade and Commerce



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Facts of Interest from Bureau Records

Accidents take a heavy toll of life in Canada every year, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The year 1942 will serve to illustrate. In that year, 7,202 persons died as the result of accidents throughout the Dominion - enough people to populate a community the size of Portage la Prairie, or the approximate equivalent of the number of children born alive in Canada in an average 10-day period during the year. One fact stands out prominently. It is the relatively small number of fatalities that occurred in industry, of which there were 1,872. In 1942 there were 2,937 accidental deaths in public places and 2,237 in and around homes.

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The sex distribution of the Canadian people is characterized as is that of any 'young' population, by a preponderance of males, although this condition has been greatly modified in recent times. In 1666, during the early years of settlement by the French-speaking immigrants, 63.3 per cent of the population were males. In 1784, when the English-speaking immigration to Canada was commencing, there were 54,064 males and 50,759 females, and by the middle of the nineteenth century there were 449,987 males to 440,294 females in Lower Canada, and 499,067 males to 452,937 females in the more newly-settled Upper Canada. From 1871 to 1941, for Canada as a whole, the percentage of males never dropped below 51 per cent of the total population. In 1941 the males outnumbered the females by 294,417, the proportion having been 5,900,536 to 5,606,119 females.

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The beet is an important source of sugar in Canada. In 1943 the Dominion's refineries produced nearly 871,000,000 pounds of sugar, including 741,289,000 pounds made from cane and 129,268,000 from beets. The production of beet sugar reached an all-time high in 1941 with an output of 215,879,000 pounds. The percentage of beet sugar to the total produced was 23.6 in 1942, and in 1943 it was 14.8.

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The introduction of cattle into Canada followed closely in the path of immigration from France and Great Britain. Jacques Cartier brought a few cows with him on his third voyage. Champlain imported milk cows from France in 1610. It is an interesting fact that a dairy farm enterprise located a short distance below Quebec City was established at the time the first herds were imported from France. In Acadia, cattle were introduced in 1632. In 1783-85 the United Empire Loyalists brought large numbers of milch cows into the country. The total number of cattle on the farms of Canada on June 1, 1944, was 10,346,000, according to the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

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Despite the fact that from the earliest times in the history of Canada the males have outnumbered the females, more women than men reach and exceed the age of 90 years, according to records maintained by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The increase in the population over 90 years of age since 1901 was 110.4 per cent, or from 3,871 to 8,145. Women over 90 years of age increased from 2,092 in 1901 to 4,809 in 1941, and men in the same age group from 1,779 to 3,336, the percentage increase amongst those of the 'weaker sex' over 90 years of age since 1901 having been 130, and amongst the men, 88. Since the turn of the century to 1941, the population of Canada increased 114.2 per cent, or from 5,371,315 to 11,506,655. It thus is revealed that the women in the 'over 90' group have, during the 40 years since the census of 1901, increased their numbers at a faster rate than the general population, whereas in the same respect, the men have fallen short of the mark.

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Stocks of United States Grain in Canada

Stocks of United States grain in Canada on March 8 decreased to 119,804 bushels from last year's corresponding total of 1,826,149 bushels. Stocks of soybeans decreased to 1,300 bushels from 15,571; corn to 118,504 bushels from 620,326, and wheat to nil from 1,190,252 bushels.

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## Economic Conditions in Canada during January

The average of six strategic economic factors reached a new high position in January of the present year. The index of the physical volume of business showed a decline of 7.4 per cent from the same month of 1944. The standing, however, was greater than in January of any other year. The deposit liabilities of the banks rose nearly 17 per cent over the standing one year before. The sum at the end of the year was \$5,137 million against \$4,395 million on the same date of 1943. Common stock prices owing to the recent advance were 9.7 per cent higher than in January 1944. The index of common stock prices was 89.4 against 81.5. Speculative trading was at a considerably higher level in January than in any other January since 1937. Highgrade bond prices showed minor increases over the high level of January 1944. The index of bond yields receded from 97.3 to 96.7, a decline of 0.6 per cent. Wholesale prices have been remarkably steady for more than a year, the index for January having been 102.8 against 102.5 one year ago.

The index of grain marketings at 278.0 in January showed an increase of about one point over the same month of 1944. Receipts of oats were 20.4 million bushels against nearly nine million bushels in the same month last year. Wheat receipts at country elevators, on the other hand, showed a minor recession from 26.4 million bushels to 25.2 million. The index of livestock marketings on stockyards rose from 107.4 in January last year to 155.8. A marked gain was shown in the sale of cattle while hog sales were only slightly greater. A considerable decline was shown in the index of mineral production while coal production was 1,682,000 tons against 1,621,000, a gain of 3.8 per cent. Gold receipts at the Mint on the other hand at 232,647 fine ounces recorded a decline of 9.3 per cent.

The index of manufacturing production was 274.3 in January against 303.5 in the same month last year, a decline of 9.6 per cent. The recent level of flour milling production was somewhat lower than in the same period of last year. The release of tobacco for consumption showed a marked gain, the index rising from 228.4 to 263.4. The increase in the release of cigarettes was 15.7 per cent while cigars made available rose 10.3 per cent. A slight gain was shown in the activity of the meat packing industry, the index of slaughtering rising from 210.8 to 212.4. The slaughtering of cattle was at a considerably higher level while hogs declined from 941,000 to 756,000. The index of dairy production receded from 147 to 138.6. A slight increase was shown in the output of butter while the production of cheese was at a lower level. Canned salmon exports which had been 4,805,000 pounds receded to 1,897,000. The textile industry was considerably less active in January than in the same month of last year, the index receding from 143 to 130. The raw cotton used was 13.1 million pounds against 13.4 million in January 1944.

A considerable increase was shown in the output of newsprint from 242,658 tons to 264,766. The index of the operations of the industry including the lumber section rose from 114.2 to 116.8. The primary iron and steel industry was more active in January, the output of steel ingots rising from 242,000 tons to 269,000. The output of pig iron was 156,000 tons against 132,000. Owing to the considerable decline in operations of the secondary iron and steel industries, the general index for the entire group declined from 606 to 532.

The construction industry was successful in obtaining more new business in January than in the same month last year. The index after adjustment for price changes rose from 69.6 to 97.7. Contracts awarded were 33.5 per cent greater while building permits showed a decline of 27.3 per cent. The production of electric power receded from 3,529 million kilowatt hours in January 1944 to 3,423 million in the first month of the present year, the consequent decline being about three per cent. The consumption of firm power receded from 3,187 million kilowatt hours to 2,797 million, a decline of 12.2 per cent. Secondary power consumption increased from 132 million kilowatt hours to 461 million.

Commodity distribution to retail and wholesale outlets showed considerable increases during the twelve month period. January sales of department stores recorded an increase of 12 per cent over the same month of 1944, the index rising from 109.7 to 123.2. Referring to the external trade, imports were \$129.7 million against \$126.4 million in the same month last year. Exports on the other hand receded from \$246 million to \$234 million a decline of 4.9 per cent. The active balance of trade consequently was \$104 million in January 1945 against \$119.6 million in the same month one year before. The net exports of non-monetary gold receded from \$9.4 million to \$8.7 million, a decline of 7.4 per cent.

National income was tentatively computed at \$741.3 million in January against \$736.6 million in the same month of 1944 an increase of 0.6 per cent.



Sales and Purchases of Securities  
Between Canada and Other Countries

The movement of capital to Canada in 1944, arising from sales of outstanding securities to other countries, dropped sharply from the record level reached in 1943. However, as the net sales of \$97.0 million are only surpassed by the figures for 1943 of \$172.2 million and those of 1942 of \$105.5 million, the inflow in 1944 was still at an unusually high level. But it should be noted that net sales in the latter months of the year were less than in the earlier part of the year.

The principal element in this inflow of capital during the past three years has been the large volume of sales of Canadian bonds to the United States. Net sales of outstanding Canadian bonds to the United States amounted to \$90 million in 1944 compared with \$150 million in 1943 and \$96 million in 1942. As these figures exclude some direct sales in the United States not executed by agencies reporting transactions monthly, the total of all outstanding Canadian bonds sold in the United States was even heavier than these figures indicate. The volume of international trading in Canadian stocks continued to expand in 1944. While sales and purchases of Canadian stocks between Canada and the United States were mainly offsetting there were substantial repurchases from the United Kingdom.

The liquidation of Canadian holdings of United States securities was about \$18 million in 1944, compared with about \$25 million in 1943 and about \$10 million in 1942. Most of this liquidation was from sales of United States stocks. Not included are some retirements of United States securities held by Canadians. Liquidations of holdings of British and other foreign securities were relatively light, amounting to about \$3.7 million.

Transactions with the United States constituted over 91 per cent of the total volume of trade in 1944, compared with over 95 per cent in 1943. The largest part of these originated in the bond trade. Of the total net sales of securities to the United States in 1944 of \$112.9 million, net sales of Canadian bonds account for about \$90 million. Each group of Canadian bonds was sold on balance. As in 1943, net sales of Dominions, Dominion guarantees, and provincials made up most of the total, net sales of these groups in 1944 being \$23.0 million, \$14.2 million and \$27.2 million, respectively, compared with \$62.6 million, \$31.7 million and \$37.0 million for the same groups in 1943. Net sales of municipals, unguaranteed railway and other corporation bonds were \$9.5 million, \$6.5 million and \$10.2, respectively in 1944. In 1943 there were net sales of \$6.6 million municipals, \$1.0 million unguaranteed railway bonds and \$8.9 million of other corporation bonds. There were also net sales of \$1.7 million unclassified bonds to the United States.

Net repurchases of securities from the United Kingdom reported, amounted to \$18.7 million in 1944 compared with \$10.6 million in 1943. Purchases of Canadian stocks were over \$7 million and repurchases of Canadian bonds, mainly provincials, municipals and other corporations, amounted to over \$11 million in 1944. These figures do not include some direct purchases of non-Canadian securities in the London market not made through the agencies reporting these statistics. Also excluded are official repatriations of Canadian securities held in the United Kingdom. The latter transactions have been negligible in the last two years, although substantial earlier. Official repatriations in the early years of the war amounted to \$75 million in 1939, \$137 million in 1940, \$189 million in 1941 and \$296 million in 1942. The repatriated issues, totalling approximately \$700 million, have been almost all Dominion of Canada and Canadian National Railway issues. Redemptions of Canadian bonds held in the United Kingdom were not large in 1944.

Net sales of securities to countries other than the United Kingdom and United States amounted to \$2.8 million in 1944. Sales of Dominion issues make up most of this total.

The international trade in securities in 1944 was subject to wartime controls and its character was generally influenced by this factor. With restrictions upon the export of capital from Canada, the transactions recorded as purchases of securities by Canada represent, in the main, "switches", i.e., the reinvestment of proceeds from sales of securities formerly held. In 1943 and 1944 there was greater freedom permitted in making these switches than formerly when switches were limited to similar types of securities. An important exception to the limitations upon purchases by Canadians is in the trade with the United Kingdom in which repurchases by residents of Canada are permitted. These private repatriations of securities from the United Kingdom are additional to the official repatriation operations, and other retirements, which are excluded from these statistics.

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### Dairy Production in February

The production of creamery butter in February amounted to 10,601,000 pounds, a decline of 3.3 per cent as compared with the same month last year. Substantial increases were recorded in the Maritimes and in the Central Provinces, whereas in the Prairie Provinces heavy reductions occurred. The cumulative production for the first two months of 1945 reached a total of 22,025,000 pounds, being approximately one per cent above that of a year ago. The indications are that more milk is being used for manufacturing cheese, concentrated milk products and for the fluid milk trade, as a result of increased subsidies during the winter period.

Cheddar cheese production in February advanced to approximately 2,100,000 pounds, or 9.2 per cent above that of February, 1944. Increases were registered in all provinces with the exception of Quebec, Manitoba and British Columbia. The former showed a substantial reduction, due largely to the removal of the provincial bonus at the end of 1944. The cumulative production for the first two months of 1945 amounted to 4,489,000 pounds, being only two-tenths of one per cent above that of the same period of last year.

Output of concentrated milk products in February reached a total of 12,518,000 pounds, an advance of 16 per cent over the same month of last year. During January and February of this year, 27,232,000 pounds were manufactured, representing an increase of 15 per cent. The February figure included 10.2 million pounds of whole milk products and 2.3 million pounds of milk by-products. Evaporated milk included in the former group advanced 18 per cent over the February production in 1944, and skim milk powder, the most important by-product, increased 8.8 per cent.

The ice cream output in February was greater by approximately three per cent as compared with that reported for February 1944, the total gallonage manufactured amounting to 805,000 as against 782,000. During the first two months of the present year, 1,627,000 gallons were made as compared with 1,621,000 in the same period of 1944.

Milk production, as estimated for the month of January, reached a total of 953,632,000 pounds, an increase of three per cent over the corresponding month of the preceding year. Increases were recorded in all sections of Canada, with the exception of the Prairie Provinces.

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### Cold Storage Stocks on March 1

The total amount of creamery butter in Canada as at the opening of business on March 1 amounted to 20,641,611 pounds, of which 464,800 pounds were in transit on railways. This quantity is half a million pounds more than was on hand a year ago when stocks were 20,108,234 pounds. There was the usual seasonal decrease from the stocks of February 1; these amounted to 30,518,650 pounds. Cheese in storage and in transit totalled 24,147,942 pounds as compared with 28,325,936 pounds at the same date last year and 32,499,324 pounds a month ago. The total of evaporated whole milk, held by or for manufacturers, was 16,856,721 pounds, a large increase over last year's stocks which were 3,895,400 pounds but a decrease from last month's holdings which totalled 22,837,615 pounds. The chief by-product, skim milk powder, totalled 2,758,645 pounds, a reduction from last month when the stocks were 3,106,813 pounds. Last year the stocks were quite small, amounting to 798,494 pounds.

There was a decided decrease in the quantity of shell eggs on hand on March 1 this year as compared with the holdings of last year, the stocks this year amounting to 2,900,004 dozen as compared with 6,201,796 dozen. On February 1, stocks totalled 3,295,058 dozen. Stocks of frozen eggs, while still more than twice as large as last year, showed a reduction of over six million pounds from last month. On March 1 the stocks were 18,077,989 pounds, last year they were 7,226,081 pounds and last month, 24,338,109 pounds. Poultry holdings on March 1 were 15,878,098 pounds as compared with 23,315,695 pounds on March 1, 1944, and 20,823,282 pounds on February 1 this year. Chickens totalled 6,383,848 pounds, fowl 4,313,100 pounds and turkeys 3,637,456 pounds. In addition 25,000 pounds of poultry were in transit.

Stocks of all meat on March 1 totalled 85,276,497 pounds as compared with 149,716,832 pounds, including some stocks of imported pork at the same date in 1944, while last month the total holdings were 92,967,642 pounds. Pork holdings on March 1 this year totalled 48,484,024 pounds, beef 30,079,373 pounds, veal 2,379,585 pounds and mutton and lamb 4,333,515 pounds.



Frozen fish held in Canada totalled 20,146,398 pounds, of which 2,819,865 pounds were cod, 769,781 pounds haddock, 689,477 pounds frozen smoked fillets, 2,745,586 pounds salmon, and 7,527,050 pounds sea herring including kippers, while other fish stocks totalled 5,471,649 pounds.

Apples on hand amounted to 2,042,735 bushels, an increase over last year's holdings at the same date when they were 1,178,270 bushels. There was, however, the seasonal reduction from last month's stocks when they were 3,852,733 bushels.

Potatoes totalled 197,877 tons on March 1, 1945, 259,080 tons on February 1 this year and 184,422 tons a year ago. Onions aggregated 13,584 tons, which was a huge increase over last year when there were only 1,733 tons on hand, but there was a reduction from last month when the stocks were 16,235 tons. In addition, there were 39 tons of imported potatoes and 60 tons of imported onions also on hand. Celery stocks were down to 937 crates as compared with 4,152 last year and 13,480 last month, but in addition to this quantity there were 14,289 crates of imported celery in stock.

Stocks of frozen fruit and fruit in preservatives totalled 26,500,913 pounds, a decrease from last year and from last month. A year ago holdings were 28,136,315 pounds, while last month they were 27,817,812 pounds. Vegetables, frozen and in brine, totalled 4,697,267 pounds as compared with 1,997,659 pounds last year and 4,965,916 pounds last month.

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#### Stocks and Marketings of Wheat and Coarse Grains

Stocks of Canadian wheat in store or in transit in North America at midnight on March 8 totalled 358,699,610 bushels as compared with 336,415,792 on the corresponding date of last year. On the latest date the stocks included 328,696,559 bushels in Canadian positions and 30,003,051 bushels in United States positions.

Deliveries of wheat from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending March 8 totalled 3,288,288 bushels as compared with 3,797,978 in the preceding week. During the elapsed portion of the present crop year, which commenced August 1, 1944, marketings in western Canada amounted to 263,054,765 bushels as compared with 179,002,038 in 1943-44.

The following quantities of coarse grains were also delivered from farms in the Prairie Provinces during the week ending March 8, totals for the preceding week being in brackets: oats, 2,628,711 (3,494,739) bushels; barley, 541,718 (697,437); rye, 75,850 (113,375); flaxseed, 10,451 (14,594).

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#### Car Loadings on Canadian Railways

Car loadings on Canadian railways for the week ended March 3 totalled 67,468 cars as compared with 66,364 in the preceding week and 69,207 in the corresponding week of last year. Loadings in the eastern division increased from 44,295 cars in 1944 to 45,037 cars, but in the western division the total dropped from 24,912 to 22,431 cars, western grain declining by 2,897 cars.

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#### Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins in January

Stocks of raw cattle hides held by tanners, packers and dealers at the end of January amounted to 630,059 compared with 606,461 at the end of the preceding month and 452,840 on the corresponding date of last year. Calf and kip skins on hand decreased from 451,125 at the end of December to 421,638. Stocks of other types at the end of January included 98,383 dozen sheep and lamb skins, 437,644 goat and kid skins and 24,939 horse hides.

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#### Electric Railways of Canada in 1943

Electric railway systems carried 1,177,004,000 passengers on their electric cars, trolley buses and motor buses during 1943. This was by far the greatest traffic ever handled by these systems; the increase over 1942 traffic was 180,795,000 passengers or 18.2 per cent. Oshawa showed an increase of 44.3 per cent and Edmonton an increase of 43.9 per cent. The fourteen systems carrying over a million passengers each, accounted for 94 per cent of the total and showed an increase during the year of 17.8 per cent. The operating revenues of these systems increased from \$69,034,000 in 1942 to \$80,027,000, or by 15.9 per cent. Operating expenses increased from \$43,474,000 to \$54,548,000



or by 25.5 per cent, reducing the net operating revenue from \$25,561,000 to \$25,479,000.

There was little change in the track mileage during the year. The mileage made by electric cars increased from 112,978,503 in 1942 to 124,454,463 or by 10.2 per cent, trackless trolley buses showed an increase from 1,534,107 to 1,780,768 miles or 16.1 per cent and motor buses were operated 37,815,126 miles as against 38,005,519 miles, a decrease of 190,393 miles or 0.5 per cent. The percentage of the total traffic handled by these three classes of vehicles was almost the same as in 1942 but the number of passengers per vehicle increased for each class, namely: 7.3 per cent for electric cars, 6.7 per cent for trolley buses and 18.2 per cent for motor buses. The number of electric cars in service increased from 3,449 to 3,458, trolley buses increased from 38 to 41 and motor buses from 1,282 to 1,329. The number of car and bus motormen, conductors and operators increased from 8,509 to 9,599 and total employees increased from 16,051 to 17,896 or by 11.5 per cent, with an increase in total pay roll from \$27,923,343 to \$33,975,281 or of 21.5 per cent.

During the year no passengers were killed as compared with two in 1942, but the number injured was increased from 3,157 to 4,301. Also the number of pedestrians killed was reduced from 59 to 52 but the number injured increased from 769 to 1,002 in accidents involving vehicles of the electric railway systems. Electric cars were involved in the greater part of these accidents, but the number of trolley buses involved in accidents in which persons were injured increased from 36 to 92 and the number of motor buses increased from 781 to 855. The number of employees killed declined from three in 1942 to two and the number injured increased from 499 to 722 or by 44.4 per cent.

#### Primary Production of Gypsum

Production of gypsum in Canada during 1943 totalled 446,848 short tons valued at \$1,381,468 compared with 566,106 short tons worth \$1,254,182 in the preceding year. The quantity shipped in 1943 was the lowest since 1933, reflecting largely the manpower shortage, wartime restrictions in building materials, and the decrease in coastal shipping available at Nova Scotia ports. According to preliminary figures for the calendar year 1944, the production of gypsum advanced to 510,224 short tons valued at \$1,383,082.

#### Jewellery and Silverware Industry

Manufacturers of jewellery, silverware and other precious metal products reported the value of their 1943 production at \$23,913,000, a decrease of 1.4 per cent from the 1942 total of \$24,250,000. Materials used in manufacturing processes were valued at \$11,883,000 as compared with \$12,492,000 in the preceding year. Among the principal materials used were gold and gold alloys, silver and silver alloys, nickel-silver, precious and semi-precious stones, jewellers' findings, and watch and clock parts.

The value of jewellery produced during 1943 declined to \$6,613,000 from \$7,027,000 in the preceding year, clocks to \$481,000 from \$995,000, watches to \$237,000 from \$667,000, watch cases to \$382,000 from \$387,000, electro-plated and sterling silver holloware to \$1,205,000 from \$2,038,000, electro-plated and sterling silver flatware to \$1,553,000 from \$2,413,000 and cutlery to \$600,000 from \$665,000.

#### Domestic Merchandise Exports in February

The value of Canada's domestic merchandise exports in February 1945 amounted to \$236,364,000 as compared with \$227,168,000 in the corresponding month of last year, an advance of four per cent. During the first two months of the current year the value was \$466,862,000 as compared with \$469,180,000 in the similar period of 1944, a minor reduction of \$2,318,000. February exports to countries of the British Empire registered a slight decline to \$104,236,000 from \$105,486,000 a year ago, whereas the total to Foreign Countries advanced to \$132,128,000 from \$121,682,000.

The United States was the chief export market in February, the value of commodities sent to that country amounting to \$91,518,000 as compared with \$91,650,000 in February of last year. Exports to the United Kingdom were valued at \$67,451,000, having declined from the February 1944 total of \$78,184,000. Merchandise exports to British India advanced to \$22,080,000 from \$12,144,000 a year ago, to Italy to \$19,234,000 from \$4,921,000, while the total to Egypt declined to \$5,016,000 from \$6,939,000.

Merchandise exports to other leading countries in February were as follows, totals for February 1944 being in brackets: France, \$4,014,000 (nil); Russia, \$4,602,000 (\$6,490,000); Australia, \$3,521,000 (\$4,197,000); British South Africa, \$2,156,000



(\$2,205,000); New Zealand, \$1,753,000 (\$1,203,000); Newfoundland, \$1,532,000 (\$2,650,000); Switzerland, \$1,228,000 (\$510,000); French Possessions, \$1,165,000 (\$1,100,000); Trinidad and Tobago, \$840,000 (\$1,059,000); Eire, \$766,000 (\$562,000); Ceylon, \$721,000 (\$498,000); Jamaica, \$715,000 (\$391,000).

Amongst the domestic commodities exported in February, planks and boards advanced to \$6,621,000 from \$4,990,000 in February of last year, wood pulp to \$7,617,000 from \$7,257,000, newsprint paper to \$11,852,000 from \$11,342,000, motor vehicles and parts to \$34,211,000 from \$30,315,000 and wheat flour to \$6,799,000 from \$5,301,000. Exports of wheat declined to \$9,265,000 from \$28,484,000, meats to \$11,351,000 from \$20,236,000 and fishery products to \$4,405,000 from \$4,489,000.

The following were other principal commodities exported in February, figures for February 1944 being in brackets: fruits, \$1,044,000 (\$501,000); vegetables, \$2,965,000 (\$778,000); alcoholic beverages, \$2,370,000 (\$1,660,000); seeds, \$1,420,000 (\$534,000); eggs, \$1,938,000 (\$882,000); cotton and products, \$1,308,000 (\$744,000); wool and products, \$1,137,000 (\$1,683,000); farm implements, \$1,525,000 (\$1,204,000); machinery, other than farm, \$1,949,000 (\$1,216,000).

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Reports Issued During the Week

1. Canada's Domestic Exports by Principal Countries, February (10 cents).
  2. Summary of Canada's Domestic Exports, February (10 cents).
  3. Canadian Grain Statistics (10 cents).
  4. Jewellery and Silverware Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
  5. Car Loadings on Canadian Railways (10 cents).
  6. Gypsum Industry, 1943 (25 cents).
  7. Economic Conditions in Canada, January (10 cents).
  8. Cold Storage Holdings of Fish, March 1 (10 cents).
  9. Cold Storage Holdings of Meat and Lard, March 1 (10 cents).
  10. Stocks of Dairy and Poultry Products, March 1 (10 cents).
  11. Stocks of Fruit and Vegetables, March 1 (10 cents).
  12. Dairy Review of Canada, February (10 cents).
  13. Sales and Purchases of Securities Between Canada and Other Countries, 1944 (10 cents).
  14. Stocks of Raw Hides and Skins, January (10 cents).
  15. Electric Railways of Canada, 1943 (10 cents).
  16. Production of Canada's Leading Minerals, December (10 cents).
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